

Whole No. 864

purpose the publications of the Religious Tract Society. The number of gratuitous visitors, of families visited, and of prayer meetings held by the respective associations, in each of the six great divisions of this metropolis, were thus enumerated:

CENTRAL DIVISION.		
Associations, 14.	Visitors, 225.	Families, 8901.
Prayer Meetings or Preaching stations, 24.		
NORTHERN DIVISION.		
Associations, 11.	Visitors, 291.	Families, 6511.
Prayer Meetings, 18.		
SOUTHERN DIVISION.		
Associations, 11.	Visitors, 189.	Families, 6387.
Prayer Meetings, 5.		
EASTERN DIVISION.		
Associations, 13.	Visitors, 210.	Families, 6769.
Prayer Meetings, 14.		
WESTERN DIVISION.		
Associations, 3.	Visitors, 41.	Families, 809.
SOUTHERN DIVISION.		
Associations, 11.	Visitors, 191.	Families, 5241.
Prayer Meetings, 20.		

From the returns made by the visitors of the respective associations, it appeared that during the past year

These associations, it appeared that during the past year 1266 cases of distress had been relieved; 1956 children obtained admission for Sabbath and other schools; and 528 copies of the Scriptures were circulated. Besides systematic visitation of the abodes of the poor and the sick, the agents of the Society had been engaged, several of the agents had visited also the manufacturers, workshops, and police stations, situated near the scene of their operations, where their efforts had been very gratefully received. The text preaching in connection with this Society, was continued during the summer months, under circumstances of growing importance; at least 2,000 wanderers, having heard the Gospel preached on each returning Lord's-day during the last summer at these stations. Besides these attempts to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation in the "highways and hedges," the agents of the Society had been engaged in the work of growing acquaintance "the streets and lanes of the city," early on the Lord's-day morning, when the weather permits. In conclusion the report stated, that the London alone near 1,300 gratuitous agents are engaged from week to week in this Christian undertaking, and the Committee trusted that the agents of the Society would be enabled to persevere, and carried to his work an energy that money cannot purchase.

LONDON JEWS' SOCIETY.

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The 24th annual meeting of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews was held on the 4th of May, Sir Thomas Baring, M. P., in the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Cartwright read the Report, from which it appeared, that the receipts of the Society during the current year amounted to £1,623*s.* 8*d.*, which, when compared with the receipts of the year, exhibited a decrease of 2,500*l.* About 700*l.* arose under the head of legacies, and when in addition to that, it was considered that extraordinary efforts were made the last year, by which an increase was occasioned in the funds amounting to 2,000*l.*, the Committee saw no ground for discouragement. The Rev. T. Mortimer, on account of his other engagements, had been com-

The Clerical Secretary had been appointed Chaplain to the institution. There were thirty boys now in the

The Clerical Secretary had been appointed Chaplain to the institution. There were thirty boys now in the school, six having left since the last anniversary, and six others introduced. There were also thirty-seven girls in the school, two having gone out, and two others been received during the year. The smallness of the number was owing to some restrictions which it had been thought necessary to introduce last year; but there were several applicants waiting for the admission of their children. The number of Missionaries now

Four agents were employed at Madras and Calcutta

Four agents were employed at Madras and Calcutta making a total of thirty-eight; of which number thirteen were converted Jews. There were also five schoolmasters attached to the Society. On several parts of the Continent, the Jews were anxiously expecting the approach of the Messiah, and many rabbies had declared that only a very short time could elapse before he made his appearance. [World.

in Germany. The Bible is read with avidity by the Roman Catholics; and the Clergy of this religion are

In Germany. The Bible is read with avidity by the Roman Catholics; and the Clergy of this religion are in many parts of the country making strenuous efforts for the abolition of celibacy, and for liberty to read the Mass in German. In various instances they have turned Protestants, with a great portion of their flocks. But the most important event is the formation of an anti-Papal Catholic community at Dresden, which is likely to become the nucleus of a very numerous sect.

CONVERTED JEWS.—Mr. Brewer, in a letter to the

CONVERTED JEWS.—Mr. Brewer, in a letter to the Editors of the N. Y. Observer dated at Smyrna March 19, says:

"After seasons of much anxiety respecting the two Jewish Christians here, there is some reason to hope that both they and their banished brethren may be permitted to dwell quietly in Smyrna or Constantinople. The two individuals in question are now residing with Rev. Mr. Lewis, the missionary to the Jews. One

have kept him had it been in my power to incur it

CYLON MISSION.—From a letter to a friend in the country by Rev. Mr. Meigs, dated Batticotta, Ceylon Dec. 27, 1831, we make the following extract.—“I was one whole month past, P. M. Whippley, a young man connected with the Seminary here, our native physician and a beloved brother in the church, has been lying in bed for several weeks. We have been greatly afflicted.”

Seminary to our families, but has administered me-

that he should recover, as he was not only useful in his family, but in the Seminary to our families, but has administered medicine to thousands of the poor people in all this region. But it has pleased the Lord to take him from us. I died this morning about sunrise, and is gone as we hope to a better world. I think it has had a very salutary impression on my own mind." [Ct. Os.]

CHINA. Canton, Dec. 22.—A person of much intellect arrived at Macao on the Monday of last week.

profession a Protestant Missionary, by temper and

This gentleman is just returned from preaching the Gospel, in a four months' tour, in the Chinese dress, to the remote north of China. He preached a sermon, and

at Macao, on Sunday, and if we are to judge of his powers over the Chinese language by his knowledge

Mr. Guizot's remarks were very interesting, and they may be considered to be first-rate. We had heard that in these troublesome times Mr. Guizot's retirement as a statesman would be interpreted by the British Chamberlain as a sign that we will venture to predict that, in time of perfect peace, more perfect selection could not have been made.

this is said to be the cause of the present severe prob-

CHURCH REFORM IN SCOTLAND.—In our last, we stated that the Presbytery of Lauder had agreed to present an overture to the ensuing General Assembly for the enactment of a law, vesting in the majority of the parishioners, or communicants, a veto on the nomination of patrons, and by this means securing to the mo-

bers of each Church in the establishment of the object of their choice as their minister. It is with pleasure we perceive that other Presbyteries are moving in the same glorious career; in particular, the Presbytery of Forfar have unanimously resolved to transmit an overture for this purpose to the ensuing General Assembly; and at the meeting of the Synod of Perth and Stirling, three overtures with the same object in view were received, one from the Presbytery of Alloa, another from the Presbytery of Auchtermuchty, and a third from the Presbytery of Stirling.

At this meeting of Synod it was resolved to petition the General Assembly, to vest the veto in the majority of the communicants. From this decision only two Ministers dissented.

[London paper.]

For the Boston Recorder.

BROOKFIELD CONFERENCE.

The Brookfield Association of Churches, together with the Domestic Missionary Society connected with it, held its annual meeting in Rev. Mr. Cook's Meetinghouse in Ware, on the 12th and 13th of June inst. Of the eighteen churches connected with the conference, but two are destitute of Pastors. Seventeen churches were represented.

The reports of what God has done for our churches since the last meeting of the conference, were of a most animating character. It has truly been a year of the right hand of the Most High. The Spirit has been poured out upon us, almost beyond example in any former period of our history. All our churches except one have experienced to a greater or less extent this heavenly influence, and in some of them converts to Zion have been greatly multiplied.

Not less than 750 have been added to the communion during the last year.—These revivals have been of a most interesting character, bearing on their very face most satisfactory evidence of a genuine work of God. The great truths of the Bible have been urged home upon the conscience, and nothing extraordinary has been attempted, except that there has been an increase of labor in connection with protracted meetings, which have been held in most of our churches. On these meetings God has most evidently put the stamp of his approbation. No excess has attended them. No confusion has been witnessed. No new measures have been resorted to, other than (if such may be called new measures) endeavoring to hold the minds of men to the great truths and doctrines of the gospel for three or four days in succession. The result of this, as might be expected, has been in all cases most happy.—Sinners at first insensible, have at length been brought to think on their ways, and through the power of the Holy Spirit on their hearts to turn their feet to God's testimonies. We have been led to notice a very special connection between these revivals and the temperance reformation. Scarcely an instance of hopeful conversion has occurred except among those who have espoused the cause of temperance.

The cause of Sabbath Schools is in a very prosperous condition; and not a few from these nurseries of piety, have been born during the last year into the kingdom of Christ. A new interest begins, we trust, to be felt among us, in the cause of domestic missions, though we are yet far, very far in arrears on this interesting subject.

From the report it appears that all the feeble churches in our connection have received seasonable aid during the year, and have been greatly encouraged and strengthened in their efforts to maintain the institutions of religion. We feel, however, that a new impulse should immediately be given to this cause among us, that the feeble churches all over this Commonwealth, as well as within our own bounds, ought to come up in remembrance before us. And for this end we do most earnestly invite the Secretary of the Massachusetts Missionary Society to visit us as soon as may be, and make his cause to be heard among us; and in co-operation with the several pastors labor to stir up our churches to new zeal and effort, that "the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified among other people even as it is with us."

The public religious services of the occasion were of an interesting character. The sermon before the conference was preached by Rev. Mr. Tupper, which was followed by solemn exhortations from a number of the attending clergymen.

In the evening another sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Snell; after which reports of the state of religion were made in the presence of a very large and solemn assembly.

On the forenoon of the second day, a sermon was preached before the Domestic Missionary Society by the Rev. Mr. Wilder, in which the obligations of Christians to higher attainments in piety and greater efforts in doing good were solemnly urged. This was followed by the administration of the Lord's supper, in which Rev. Messrs. Stone, Vail and Campbell took part. A collection was then taken up in aid of Domestic Missions. The whole scene was one of deep interest. We felt that we had abundant occasion to keep a thankfuling unto the Lord, and to humble ourselves deeply before him, that we have made such successful returns for all his rich and unmerited benefits towards us.

B. J. Conference of Churches.

Brimfield, June 20, 1833.

SAUT STE. MARIE.

The following interesting extract from a letter from Rev. I. Porter, received by a gentleman in this city, has been furnished us for publication.

Saut Ste. Marie, M. T. May 2, 1833.

We have witnessed a most cheering religious reformation. The operation of the Spirit has been particularly powerful in the Garrison. Of six officers and five ladies, only one officer and his wife remain in acknowledged impenitence.—About forty of the soldiers, with five camp women, hope they are Christians. Most of these give cheering evidence of a change of heart.

The population of the settlement is mostly French and Indian; but little impression has been made on these on account of their language and Catholic prejudices. Of the most respectable of those who speak our language, eight or ten have indulged hope. We have organized a church, now consisting of about 30 members. Mr. Bingham, Baptist missionary to the Indians here, has added to his church 16. He has occupied several years in translating the New Testament into the Ojibwa language, spoken by the Indians here, with the assistance of the interpreter for the mission here, who has in five months which I have passed here, we have received the mail but twice; so I have been entirely ignorant of the movements of the world; but the visit we have received from the Sacred Spirit has more than satisfied me.—I have been exceedingly happy in seeing the work of the Lord carried on so powerfully. Every Christian would rejoice to hear the prayers which ascend from more than a dozen family altars, and more than fifty hearts in the fort. I am afraid such a fort is not elsewhere to be found in the Union.

The temperance society prepared the way for the wonders which our eyes have seen. All the officers but he who remained impenitent, were members of it. Whiskey was banished from the Garrison; and now the soldiers have given up their beer and cider, except as they procure it without the pickets.

I have passed the winter very pleasantly in the family of Mr. Schoolcraft, the Indian Agent. He is very much devoted to the cause of religion, and is an instrument in the hand of God, of doing much for Zion.

[Albany Tel.]

THE IMPRISONED MISSIONARIES.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Western Luminary, dated MILLERSVILLE, GEORGIA, May 21, 1832.

Having some business connected with my profession in this state, and passing through this place, I took occasion to employ a day in examining the structure, improvements, &c. of the town. Among other places I visited the Penitentiary, where I had an opportunity of seeing those pious Missionaries, now under confinement for four years, for residing among the Indians. They were both at work at the same bench, making cabinet furniture, dressed in every particular as the other convicts, with the brand of disgrace and ignominy on their garments, and thrown among the condemned (indiscriminately) for murder, robbery, arson, &c. Being induced to visit the prison more from a curiosity to see these convicts, than any other, I stood much longer where they were at work, for a good while, during

which time they were both active and industrious at their work, and did not, as the others, gaze and stare at you, but unconcerned to all who looked upon them, pursued their employment. The keeper reports them to be quiet, industrious, and remarkable good workmen for the time they had been at work, and a murmur of complaint is never heard to escape from them. Their conversation, when allowed with their fellow convicts, is to persuade them to an honest and holy life, and such is their desire to do good, that they are said to be delighted to have an opportunity of pointing out to their wicked companions the errors and frailties of life, and at the same time to show a path to honesty and happiness on earth, and glory in heaven. The cruel and hard fortunes of these men, have inspired me with a high regard for their virtues, and caused me to blush for the state that has sentenced them to so mean and degraded a punishment. To see a holy man of God, for the crime of preaching the gospel to the Heathen, dragged from his home, and torn from the bosom of a young and interesting wife, (for such I am told is Mrs. Worcester) and cast in a prison, condemned to four years' labor among the outcasts of society, and detained from his wife and children, is a sight I had wished these eyes had been spared for the honor of my country, but to its disgrace I have witnessed all.

REFORM IN THE CHURCHES.

At a meeting of the Pastoral Association of congregational ministers in Massachusetts, held in Park Street Vestry, Tuesday, May 29, 1832, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Rev. Dr. Edwards, Corresponding Secretary of the American Temperance Society, were adopted:

As the use of ardent spirits is not only needless, but hurtful; as it tends to form intemperate appetites and habits, and as it is continued, the evils of intemperance can never be done away; as it causes a great portion of the population, crimes and wretchedness of the community, increases the number, frequency and violence of diseases, deprives many of reason, and brings down multitudes to an untimely grave; as it tends to produce in the children of those who use it, a predisposition to intemperance, and as it causes a general depravity of mind and a universal deterioration of both body and mind; as it tends to prevent the efficacy of the Gospel, and all the means which God has provided for the moral and spiritual illumination and purification of men, and thus to ruin them for both worlds, Therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this association, the traffic in ardent spirits is an immorality; and ought to be viewed and treated as such throughout the world.

Resolved, That this immorality is utterly inconsistent with a profession of the Christian religion; and that those who have had the means of understanding its nature and effects, and yet continue to be engaged in it, ought not to be admitted as members of Christian churches.

Resolved, That, in our view, those members of Christian churches who continue to be engaged in the traffic in ardent spirits, are violating the principles and requirements of the Christian religion.

A true copy, G. W. BLAGDEN, Scribe.

BAPTISM OF HINDOOS.—The *Inquirer* of Tuesday last mentions that 18 Hindoos (10 adults and eight children) were baptized at Mirzapore chapel on Monday, in the Christian faith, in presence of the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, and the Rev. Mr. Reickard, and other gentlemen. [Calcutta paper, Dec. 1831.]

DIOCESE OF CONNECTICUT.—During the year, twelve hundred have received Confirmation, and nearly one thousand have been added to the communion. There are about twenty candidates for holy orders in the Diocese, and a large portion of them graduates of Washington College.

FAIRFIELD WEST, Ct.—At the annual meeting of the Association of Fairfield West, at the house of Rev. Mr. Hunter, May 29th, the reports of the state of religion in the district for the last year, made by the several churches to the churches—a greater number than was ever known to have been admitted during an equal period. [Intelligencer.]

WHAT NEXT?—An Alabama Correspondent of the Christian Index states that at Town Creek, a thing calling itself a church, has excluded a member by the name of Baker on the two following charges, 1st. "For persisting in keeping a Sunday School when the church said no." 2d. "For going into the Missionary system contrary to the orders of the church."

NEW PLAN.—From respect to the memory of a Christian woman in Switzerland, an individual established a fund for the purchase and distribution of ten Bibles annually. Twelve ladies were appointed, each of whom was permitted to select an object of benevolence, and to receive 800 dollars the person who received the present one year. Afterwards other ladies were admitted, each bringing a Bible as an introduction. Eighty-four young persons have already received the gift and watchful kindness of the donor, and the benefits of the plan are very obvious. [S. S. Journal.]

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1833.

UNITY OF THE CHURCH.

2. Another means of promoting union among Christians is, to lead them to a better understanding of the relations which they sustain to each other, to the world, and to God their Saviour. These relations were hinted at last week. Let them be studied. Let preachers and writers dwell upon them with all the eloquence that strong minds, and warm and devoted hearts, can bring to the service of such a cause. Let it be manifest that our great and good men understand and feel their importance. Let the humble Christian meditate upon them in his closet. Let all, instead of perplexing their minds and freezing their hearts over some wall of separation that charity might level to the ground with a breath or hide with a corner of her mantle,—fix their thoughts on those great truths, principles, and relations, by which all members of Christ's kingdom are separated from the world and made one.

Let it be remembered that what we think of most we naturally come to regard as most important. It is unphilosophical, therefore, to attempt to unite Christians by fixing their attention on the points in which they differ. By so doing, you disproportionately magnify those points to the view of those whom you address, and ask them to unite in the love and service of a Christianity distorted and out of joint—a Christianity more apt to cherish the spirit of sectarianism than the spirit of Christ. The points in which Christians differ are not fundamental and they will be discussed with the best prospect of final agreement—with the clearest heads and most candid and liberal feelings—by those who have learned to assign them just their proper place in the Christian system. Such men will love truth so well as to place it, really and practically, above personal and party interests, above, as far as possible, all the influences of education and circumstance. And even should they continue to disagree, these points, not being elevated out of the place that belongs to them, would occasion very little trouble and no alienation of feeling. To them the truths and principles that relate to, and constitute the basis of, Christian union, would shine alone, the sun—the governing and illuminating powers, of the system—which no lesser lights could eclipse, no minor influences disturb.

3. Christians must learn to cherish proper confidence in each other. The unchristian spirit of suspicion and distrust that too often insinuates itself among good men, must be ejected from every lurking place. To have confidence in the motives of a Christian brother; to put the most favorable construction upon any word or deed that may seem to the suspicious to be of doubtful character; and never to circulate the watchwords of distrust or the whispers of envy and jealousy, are duties that one might almost think were commonly regarded as obsolete. Let it be remembered that a Christian cannot be a bad man, and ought therefore never to be treated or spoken of as if he were. He may err; he may sin; but while we regard him as a Christian, no error or sin should lead us to forget the fact—the great fact—that he is a member of the household of faith, a PARTAKER OF THE DIVINE NATURE.—But the charity that hopeth all things has few charms for those who have such a desire to be thought ahead and knowing, that they must fail to discover some sinister motive for every act, and some foul

blot on every character, that comes under their observation. How mean and detestable is such a spirit in any man!—how disgraceful to the name and degrading to the character of a Christian! Can he delight in excellence, who is ever on the watch for meanness? Can he love holiness, who sees and drinks it to spy out a neighbor's sin, real or supposed? Has not such a man reason to fear what he may find in his own bosom?

"Soul!—fearful is thy power, which thus transforms All things into its likeness!"

RELIGIOUS CHARITIES.

The resolutions below were adopted at a late meeting of the Hartford South Association, (Ct.). It appears from a communication in the Observer, that the plan had been before the Association for some time, and had been made the subject of no little thought and inquiry. It is certainly in the highest degree desirable that the labor and expense of agencies should be dispensed with; and perhaps if the Association should generally take the business into their own hands, it would prove one step towards a state of things which all who love Zion must wish to see—when each individual Christian shall understand and do his duty in the promotion of benevolent objects, without any of the extraordinary impulses from without. It is said to think that so much talent, and time, and money, must be employed merely to induce Christians to do their duty! Of one thing, however, we are certain:—no plan for dispensing with agencies can be successfully prosecuted without labor. If the associations take upon themselves this responsibility, they must do it with the serious conviction that it is no light matter. According to the plan proposed below,—each pastor being expected to act as agent for several benevolent societies, in his own parish—the pastors will find it absolutely necessary to study all these societies; if they are agents to any purpose, it will be because they are well-qualified agents. But this is far from being any objection to the plan. Such a thorough and prayerful study of the principles, doings, plans, prospects, and relations, of the American Board, of the Home Missionary Society, of the Colonization Society, and of all other great philanthropic movements, would be found healthful and invigorating to the mind and heart of every minister. It would give a variety to his labors, public and private, equally interesting and profitable to himself and his people. And should a pastor make himself so thoroughly acquainted with any of these objects as to be qualified to act successfully as an agent anywhere, he would be the man, above all others, to plead the cause before his own congregation. He knows how far they are acquainted with the subject; he has heard their difficulties and objections; he can tell in what way they need, at any particular time, to be addressed.

Again, if the responsibility is to be assumed by individual Christians, they must know what they are about. They must have and use the means if becoming familiar with the claims of every benevolent plan that solicits their attention. The careless reading of a religious newspaper, now and then, or the hearing of an occasional sermon or address, will not suffice. Each individual must study how to do good, as men of the world study how to accomplish the business of the world.

The following are the resolutions referred to:—

"Resolved, 1. That this Association select the four following, which they consider the most important and permanent objects of religious charity, as objects of their particular patronage, viz.—Foreign Missions, Domestic Missions, the cause of the American Bible Society, and of the American Education Society."

"2. That they assume to themselves the whole care and responsibility in relation to the success of raising funds for those objects within their limits."

"3. That they consider each of their members as an Agent in his own parish, and require him to report to the Association at their June session an account of his exertions among his people during the year preceding, to raise funds for the objects specified, and an exact statement of the sums contributed to those objects."

"4. That in any special emergency, and occasionally at other times, at least as often as once in four years, the Association shall appoint one of their number, to act as an Agent for each of these objects within their limits; whose duty it shall be, by means of exchange with his brethren and others, to preach on the subject of his agency in each of our congregations, and make report of his labors and success to the Association."

"5. That the number of cases of cholera in that city from the 10th to the 12th inclusive have been 94—51 severe and 43 mild; deaths 23. On the 14th no Bulletin was issued. On the 15th the following appeared:—

Board of Health, Montreal, half past 2, P. M. June 15.

The Board of Health have been at great pains to ascertain the progress of cholera amongst emigrants and sailors, who come to the city and harbor of Montreal, from the uncertain period of its commencement, but they regret to say they are still unable to give an exact report of the number of cases and their results.

As far as has been ascertained, the number of cases of Cholera, epidemic or severe, as well as of milder attacks, previously known in the country, amount to:—1294. The number of deaths:—230. Recovering or remaining:—374. A more full and special report will be published tomorrow (Saturday, 16th), in the afternoon.

The Count adds; "several of the physicians have not given reports, and many cases have not fallen under the observation of any medical man; and we are of opinion, that the total cases may be put at 1500 and 250 deaths."

The Gazette of the same date says: "We have heard that many complaints are made against the form of this Bulletin. The number of cases, 1294, is by every one considered exaggerated, and some color is given to this idea by its being generally believed, that some practitioners mark down as cases of the cholera, every application made to them for medicines to prevent it—other cases are stated to be on the list of two or three practitioners, and by each of them returned. A distinction between severe and mild cases ought to be made."

On the afternoon of the 16th, the Board reported 312 new cases and 82 deaths within the last 24 hours. This is the latest official statement. On the 17th and 18th there were no official reports. The following statements from various sources show the extreme agitation of the public mind, and how difficult it must therefore be to obtain accurate information.

A gentleman who left Montreal on the morning of Friday the 13th states that "the city was in the greatest possible state of alarm. The number of emigrants then on the wharves was annually large, and many of them entirely destitute. The steambot John Bull, which came up from Quebec on Wednesday, with about 500 emigrants, had five or six deaths of cholera on the passage up. The St. Lawrence and Lady of the Lake steamboats which arrived on Thursday night, had each about 200 emigrants, and five or six deaths on board of each. The crews of some of the boats, had refused to go on board, to return to Quebec. The disease was spreading in all parts of Montreal, but prevailed mostly along the wharves, and in the suburbs. It was entirely confined to emigrants and poor Canadians. There had not been a case among the respectable inhabitants. The respectable inhabitants were leaving the place; families were retreating to the country; the poor and friendless emigrants arriving by thousands, were in the most deplorable condition; without means, and without shelter; and but few willing to assist them; they were suffering much; business was in a great measure suspended;—and there was some expectation that the banks would close."

A gentleman who left Montreal on the 18th, says that the alarm and distress were excessive. No part of the city was free from the attacks of the disease.

Another account says: "The prevailing ravages have been among the poor emigrants, though many of the poorer classes of the Canadians have fallen victims, and the French portion of the natives have suffered more than the English. Some of the rich class of people have died of the Cholera. Few however had been attacked but the intemperate in eating or drinking. The quality was however yielding to medical treatment. Despair and fear, was what carried off such large proportions at first."

The New York papers of Friday contain accounts from Montreal to the 18th inst. The Cholera continued to rage in that city with unabated violence. The following is an extract of a letter from Messrs. C. & J. S. Miles, dated at half-past 12 on the 17th.

"We have merely time to say that the Cholera has raged more for the last twenty-four hours, than at any previous period. Great numbers that were walking our streets yesterday are now in eternity. The city is all in commotion. Of the victims of the disease, we notice Mr. Sweeney, Potash Inspector, Mr. Rutherford, the public Contractor, and Mr. Scott of the Custom House. A great many others of our acquaintance we could add, if time permitted."

"We see scarcely nothing but carts with the dead. The disease now proves fatal in one or two hours."

It appears from a Montreal paper that many of the poor and ignorant had recourse to brandy as a preservative, and by a free use of it prepared themselves to become immediate victims of the cholera. When the disease first appeared, those who were attacked, and their friends (when they had any), too often considered the case hopeless and neglected to use or apply for remedies. They were generally Roman Catholics, and sent immediately for a priest.

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of a proper state of feeling in the religious community. In Great Britain a Fast was proclaimed by the king; and though the occasion was abused by many and neglected by more, we have abundant evidence that to thousands of devout Christians it was a welcome and salutary day; it was at least a public recognition of the hand of God. In India, France, the Providence of God was in no way publicly acknowledged; there was nothing, for the name of the population, to calm agitation, or encourage hope in a higher power. Resort was had to dissipation and bravado—the soul had no resting place—there was no repose of mind or body. Is there no reason to attribute the different aspect of the disease in the two countries, in some measure at least, to these circumstances?

The Rev. Samuel Green, of this city, and the Rev. Eli Smith, of Connecticut, Missionary of the American Board, arrived at New York on Wednesday last from Gibraltar. We exceedingly regret to learn that Mr. Green's health is still such as not to permit him to preach or to resume his pastoral labors.—Mr. Smith, our readers are aware, has been employed for several years chiefly in exploring countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and in studying the more important languages of that part of the world. It is expected, we believe, that, on his return, he will take charge of the Mission press at Malta.

THE CHOLERA.

Quebec.—The first appearance of the Asiatic Cholera on this continent was at Quebec, where 15 cases and 7 deaths had occurred previous to the 9th instant. Whether strictly a contagious disease or not, it seems to have been introduced by means of a vessel or vessels from Dublin. On the 11th, the Quebec Board of Health issued their first Bulletin, the substance of which was published in our last. There had then been 41 deaths—all or nearly all among emigrants; of whom no less than 15,599 had arrived during the eight days previous to the 9th of June. On the 12th the Board reported 27 new cases and 13 deaths at the Hospital. On the 13th 77 new cases, convalescent 9, dead 40, remaining 60. Admitted on the 14th 48, deaths 41, convalescent 8, remaining 67. On the 15th, the cases admitted 60, deaths 37, convalescent 17, discharged cured 2, remaining 36.

The Quebec Gazette of the 13th says, that the alarm in the city is almost unparalyzing, as nearly all the cases of Cholera can be traced to persons of intemperate habits, to pre-existing disease, changing to Cholera; to excess, fright, or constant living in impure air. Total number of cases admitted to the hospital from the 8th to 15th—259; deaths 161; convalescent 84; cured 2. The disease is diminishing in virulence. Many persons having the first symptoms, recovered, by using the usual remedies. The Governor has ordered tents sufficient to accommodate 500 persons, to be pitched on the plain of Chateauguay, in order to relieve the crowded districts. Emigrants from ships are forbidden to land at present, until further orders from the Board of Health.

The cases above mentioned are, it will be noticed, only those admitted to the Hospital.

The Quebec Gazette of the 13th, says: "The number of cases in private residences, which are of course not sent to the hospital, is not yet accounted for in the emigrant hospital returns, which we consider include about two thirds of the cases. The principal places of the disease are still Champlain-street and St. Rood's; but all parts of the town have produced cases, the parts of the lower town foot of Mountain St. and the neighborhood of the French burying ground, Upper town."

Montreal.—On the 13th the Montreal Board of Health issued a Bulletin, stating the cases of cholera in that city from the 10th to the 12th inclusive to have been 94—51 severe and 43 mild; deaths 23. On the 14th no Bulletin was issued. On the 15th the following appeared:—

Board of Health, Montreal, half past 2, P. M. June 15.

The Board of Health have been at great pains to ascertain the progress of cholera amongst emigrants and sailors, who come to the city and harbor of Montreal, from the uncertain period of its commencement, but they regret to say they are still unable to give an exact report of the number of cases and their results.

As far as has been ascertained, the number of cases of Cholera, epidemic or severe, as well as of milder attacks, previously known in the country, amount to:—1294. The number of deaths:—230. Recovering or remaining:—374. A more full and special report will be published tomorrow (Saturday, 16th), in the afternoon.

The Count adds; "several of the physicians have not given reports, and many cases have not fallen under the observation of any medical man; and we are of opinion, that the total cases may be put at 1500 and 250 deaths."

The Gazette of the same date says: "We have heard that many complaints are made against the form of this Bulletin. The number of cases, 1294, is by every one considered exaggerated, and some color is given to this idea by its being generally believed, that some practitioners mark down as cases of the cholera, every application made to them for medicines to prevent it—other cases are stated to be on the list of two or three practitioners, and by each of them returned. A distinction between severe and mild cases ought to be made."

On the afternoon of the 16th, the Board reported 312 new cases and 82 deaths within the last 24 hours. This is the latest official statement. On the 17th and 18th there were no official reports. The following statements from various sources show the extreme agitation of the public mind, and how difficult it must therefore be to obtain accurate information.

A gentleman who left Montreal on the morning of Friday the 13th states that "the city was in the greatest possible state of alarm. The number of emigrants then on the wharves was annually large, and many of them entirely destitute. The steambot John Bull, which came up from Quebec on Wednesday, with about 500 emigrants, had five or six deaths of cholera on the passage up. The St. Lawrence and Lady of the Lake steamboats which arrived on Thursday night, had each about 200 emigrants, and five or six deaths on board of each. The crews of some of the boats, had refused to go on board, to return to Quebec. The disease was spreading in all parts of Montreal, but prevailed mostly along the wharves, and in the suburbs. It was entirely confined to emigrants and poor Canadians. There had not been a case among the respectable inhabitants. The respectable inhabitants were leaving the place; families were retreating to the country; the poor and friendless emigrants arriving by thousands, were in the most deplorable condition; without means, and without shelter; and but few willing to assist them; they were suffering much; business was in a great measure suspended;—and there was some expectation that the banks would close."

A gentleman who left Montreal on the 18th, says that the alarm and distress were excessive. No part of the city was free from the attacks of the disease.

Another account says: "The prevailing ravages have been among the poor emigrants, though many of the poorer classes of the Canadians have fallen victims, and the French portion of the natives have suffered more than the English. Some of the rich class of people have died of the Cholera. Few however had been attacked but the intemperate in eating or drinking. The quality was however yielding to medical treatment. Despair and fear, was what carried off such large proportions at first."

The New York papers of Friday contain accounts from Montreal to the 18th inst. The Cholera continued to rage in that city with unabated violence. The following is an extract of a letter from Messrs. C. & J. S. Miles, dated at half-past 12 on the 17th.

"We have merely time to say that the Cholera has raged more for the last twenty-four hours, than at any previous period. Great numbers that were walking our streets yesterday are now in eternity. The city is all in commotion. Of the victims of the disease, we notice Mr. Sweeney, Potash Inspector, Mr. Rutherford, the public Contractor, and Mr. Scott of the Custom House. A great many others of our acquaintance we could add, if time permitted."

"We see scarcely nothing but carts with the dead. The disease now proves fatal in one or two hours."

It appears from a Montreal paper that many of the poor and ignorant had recourse to brandy as a preservative, and by a free use of it prepared themselves to become immediate victims of the cholera. When the disease first appeared, those who were attacked, and their friends (when they had any), too often considered the case hopeless and neglected to use or apply for remedies. They were generally Roman Catholics, and sent immediately for a priest.

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POLISH FRONTIERS, April 23.—The government of Warsaw are acting with a rigor that excites general horror, especially amongst the upper classes, who were its chief object. Fifty distinguished individuals had been arrested in the night by the special order of Marshal Paskowitch himself, and sent off to a place of banishment. The motive of this was unknown. A conspiracy was suspected, as usual, but the motive of the act.

It was expected that Prussia would yield to the solicitation of the Polish Committee at Paris, and permit the Poles, about 100,000 in number, to return to their native land, at the expense of the journey. These troops would pass through

Germany, the French Government having made an arrangement to that end with the postal authorities there, and the latter, and who were to be indemnified for their support.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. William T. L. Howard, to Miss Rebecca L. daughter of Capt. Francis C. Butler 1. Mr. Israel Parham, to Miss Lydia C. Lamb, daughter of Mr. John A. Hatch 1. Mr. John W. March, to Miss Anna Kinsabaugh, daughter of Mr. Ripley.

London, June 10, by Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Henry S. Hancock, to Miss Abigail S. Myers. This couple are shortly to embark for Europe, where they will reside for some time, and the capacity of Printer, and Mrs. Chas. as a Teacher.—in Cambridgeport, Mr. Eben Manton, to Miss Elizabeth Augusta Homer—in Canton, by Rev. Mr. Sanford, Mr. John W. Withington, to Miss Mary Ann Sarah Ann Bethune, of Canton.—in Salem, Mr. Orlando Taylor, to Miss Mary Ann Bethune, of Canton.—in Salem, Mr. Orlando Taylor,

of Watertown, to Miss Catherine A. Whitney, of Boston;—in Woburn, Mr. Levi Towne, to Miss Mary Wrentham;—in Taunton, Mr. John Hackett, to Miss Mary Wrentham;—in Bridgewater, Mr. John Shankland, to Miss Deborah F. Curtis, of Cohasset;—in Hylton, to Miss Harriet Tolman;—in Sharon, Mr. by Mr. Cushman, to Miss Lucy Tolman of Sharon; Mr. Samuel Pease, of Stoughton, to Miss Sarah Hewins, of Sharon.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Monday morning last, Mrs. Harriet R. wife of Mr. Oliver Lincoln of this city, and only daughter of Tappan Rossie, Esq. of Gorham, Me. She was 56 years of age.

On Sunday last, Mrs. Elizabeth Jenson, wife of Mr. Samuel Jenson, and eldest daughter of Mr. John Greenwood; and Mr. William Henry Jenson, printer, of No. 41 Elmwood Water, 55.

At the New Bedford harbor, on the 12th inst. Mr. ROBERT R. HOW-

AND, only son of Jonathan Howard, Esq. The late melancholy event, by which eight of our friends were suddenly called to their fathers, has lost to us a gem of glowing ever, who will soon be forgotten, in the great theatre of busy action, where new changes are constantly occurring. We dream of him, but the influence of his life is in the hearts of those who have known him. He died, long after the wave of evilion was passed over the public mind, and his death was a relief to us. We believe the young man of the party just born into this world, to be a man of high talents and with rich moral and moral prerequisites, for the proper performance of the social and domestic duties of life. He is a man of noble mind and the cap of consummate bias has been filled for the youth—but where is he?—Aye—Where?—The angel of death has snatched her from the world, and she is now in the arms of the Father. The tender reflection of sisters to whom he was all a brother should be—the broken hearts of parents whose indulgence to an only son has been the cause of his death. The grief of the party is a private grief of her, who will weep over the an-

[illegible]

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JUST Published and for Sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47
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THE FRENCH FIRST CLASS BOOKS, being a new selection of
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2. *From Comedies of Molière, abridged*; 3. *Choice Pieces in Verse*; 4. *Abridged Dramas and Scenes in Verse*—The whole calculated to afford a general view of the French language, and to furnish the materials for a more extensive study of it. *Principal of the Municipal School, Boston.* Price *75 cents single.*

7. *We have no hesitation in recommending this book to all who wish to acquire a knowledge of the French language, and to those who are already conversant with it, in the French tongue. We have made proof of it, and found it correct, and we will warrant its utility to all who will read it with attention, and with the improvement of the learner. Something like this has been much wanted. We were in need of a miscellaneous work, which should be a storehouse of choice and useful words, and which should be so arranged as to be accessible to all, and to be so written as to be easy to read. We have endeavored to do this, and we think we have succeeded. The book is singularly distinguished throughout by its sprightliness and vigor.*

lines. To this pleasant quality, and useful one, we may add, that the French and English editions are printed in the same type, and at the same point of the English title, which he has prescribed to each piece. We speak in this language of hearty commendation, because we feel assured that Mr. Fawcett has thereby done public a good service.

Monthly Magazine for June, 1832. June 27.

DAILY PROMISES IN MINIATURE.

SECOND EDITION.

Just published and for sale by JAMES LOTH, No. 132 West Washington street, Price 10 Cts. per dozen, and 12 Cts. per copy.

Scripture Promises to the living Christian. By Samuel Clarke, D. D. Now first arranged, in lessons for every day in the year. With a new Preface, and a new edition of the promises.

The following notice of this edition is from the *Ain Traveller*.
 "The London has been a beautiful miniature edition
 of that valuable compilation, 'Clark's Daily Scripture Promises.'
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 of every denomination, that the publishers have been obliged to
 for the most *petite* and attractive we have seen. It was out of
 print, and orders have hitherto for some time been declined by
 the publishers, who have been obliged to print it in a small
 book always near them,—and with the glance of an eye, they may
 find it in the hands of many of their friends. It is a most
 valuable and useful book, and will be a great blessing to the
 Protestant from here, amidst their labors and travels through the
 wilderness."
 The same opinion of this edition has also been given in the *Traveller*.

BOSTON BIBLE WAREHOUSE.
PUBLISHED and for sale by LINCOLN & EDWARDS, Quar-
terly Bibles, with Plates, beautifully bound—price \$2 to \$10. Or
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lar Bibles, School Testaments, 12 cents to 37 cents. A beautiful O-
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ELIAS STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received, 1 Case French Muslins, a Little damaged, at 25 cents per yard. June 17

HATS.
CONSTANTLY on hand a good assortment of Beaver, Be Cap, and Imitation, &c. of the Latest Fashion. **CAPPS—Men's and Boys' Pattern Leather—Men's, Elk, Blue Brown Cloth—Youth's Elk, Blue and Brown Cloth—Boys's N. York Pattern, Children's N. York Pattern, Circumstances—Children's Circumstances.** June 17

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April

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